DR GLOVER'S TRUSS and BANDAGE INSTI-Notice name—Dr GLOVER, No. 12 Bandage Institute
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DR. J. G. HEWETT, No. 123 Greene-st. near Prince, New York — Practice confine to Dislocations, Hip Dis-nace, White Sweilings, Rheumatism, Sprains, Contractions, Pa-alysis, Nervous Affections, Tenderness, Inflammation and Curva-res of the Spine, Weakness and Diseases of the Limbs generally. It hewett has for 23 years been very successful in the treatment, the above diseases, and will refer those who call on him or apply whetter to persons in this city or country, whom he has cared after il other remedies have failed.

**ITS ALL GAMMON!" "Is it, who told you so!"

"Why Bill!" "Did he try any of it!" "No." "Then what
did he knew about, I say my Onguent will force the Whiskers. Mostaches or Hair to grow strong and thick is six weeks, and won't stain
to injure the skin; I ry if and prove it. 6) per bottle, sent to any
part af the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 15 Ann-st; Mrs. HAYES

DICATED INHALATION—A NEW METHDr. CIERTS for the cure of Ashma, Consumption, Bronchise,
Coughs, Colds, and all Leng Compisints, by Medicated Inhalation,
Dr. CIERTS HYGEANA, or INHALING HYGEAN VAPOR
and CHERRY SYRUP, has accomplished the most wonderful cures
of Ashma and Consumption in this city the past month ever known
to man. [See certificates in hands of agents.] The Inhaler is worn
on the mean. [See certificates in hands of agents.] The Inhaler is worn
on the breast under the linen without the least inconvenience—the
heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid, supplying
the lungs constantly with a healing and agreeable vapor, passing into
all the air ceils that can be reached in no other way. Sold by BOYD
A PALL, No. 40 Courtlandest; C. H. Ring, corner of John-st. and
Broncway; and by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Price
23 package N. B.—Any person inclosing \$5 15 Boyd & Paul or
Curtia & Perkins, New York, will receive a package containing a
bentle of Hygean Vapor, one of Cherry Syrup, and an Inhalaer, in a
next loc. by express, free to any part of the United States; or four
packages for \$10.

Legal Notices.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE to CREDITORS A THOMAS TOWNSEND Administrator of LEWIS C. TOWNSEND, deceased, late of the County of Cape May, in the State of
New-Jersey, by direction of the Orphane Count of the County of
Cape May, in the State of New-Jersey, hereby gives notice to the
creditors of the said Lewis C. Townsend, deceased, to exhibit to him,
under eath or affirmation, their claims and demands against the estate
of asid deceased, width sin calendar months from the thrid day of
January, 1854, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recevering the same.—Cape May, Jan 4, 1854.

THOMAS TOWNSEND, Administrator.

A SSIGNEE's NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that THOMAS B. LEGGETT, JOHN W. LEGGETT, and GEORGE F. LEGGETT composing the firm of LEGGETT, as BROTHERS, Commission Paper Merchauts of this city, have this ay made an assignment of all their assets to the undersigned, in trust for the general benefit of their creditors. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call agon the undersigned, without deby, and estile the same; and all persons having claims against said firm are bereby requested to present the same to bim, for liquidation, at No. 21 Broad st.—New-York, Doc. 4, 1825.

CHARLES A MACY, Assignee.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-Notice is hereby

PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of

The County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET F. SNOW, iate of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office. No. 514 Water-st., in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of July next—Dated. New-York, the 4th day of Junuary, 1854. CHARLES L. SNOW, js.5 lew@mTh* Executor.

City of New-York, on or New-York, Nov. 17, 1853, n17 law6mTh

A County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the cetate of RUGH GILLAN, late of the City of New York deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of IDE MOTT SUTHERLAND & NOTT, No. 278 Broadway, in the City of New York, on on before the twelfth day of June next Deted, New York, the seventh day of January, 1884 SARAH GILLAN, Administrativis. DE MOTTE SUTHER-LAND & NOTT, Proctors, No. 237 Broadway. jal2 law@moTh.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the L CUCANUE of an order of the Surrogate of the Claims against WALTER MEAD, late of the City of Now-York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 350 West 44thst. in the City of Now-York, on or before the seventh day of July next—Dated New-York, be 36 day of January, 1854.

MARIA MEAD, Administratrics.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the A PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EDMUND REILLY, laise of the town of Bethlehem, in the State of Ohio, deceased, to present the same with vonchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 135 Southst, in the City of New-Yerk, on or before the twenty-first day of March next-Dated, New-York, the Such day of August, 133.

Sep1 law 6mo Th* PHILANDER HANFORD, Executor.

CUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Adacmen and Commonaity of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a new Reservoir, in the said city, between 86th and 96th-sit and the 5th and 7th-sits, in the said city. The Mayor, Adermee and Commonaity of the City of New-York, "passed June 30th 1835, three-fifths being present; hereby give notice, to the owners, lessees, passes and possess respectively entitled unto, or interested in the lands, tenements, heredisments and promises, herebsafers mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the Saise of New-York, at a General Term of the said Court; to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York on FRIDAY, the 10th day of February, 1184, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as some thereafter as Counsel can be herard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, as lie between 80th and 96th-sta, and the 5th and 7th ars, in said city, and which the said Crotous Aqueduct Board deem advisable to be acquired for the purposes of constructing a new Reservoir in the City of New-York, and for other purposes, "possed April 3, 1867.

Connect to the Corporation and the County of New-York, Jan 3, 1854.

CUPREME COURT, City and County of New-York. CUPREME COURT .- In the matter of the applica

SUPREME COURT, City and County of New-York. CUPREME COURT, City and County of New-York.

-WILLIAM P. TURPIN against RICHARD B. HARDY and others. Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.).—To RICHARD B. HARDY. And C. Hardy, Joseph M. A Turpin, Georgis Washinston Torpin, Charles H. Dillard Drusilla E. Dillard, Miron R. Newley, Mary L. S. Rewley, Natheniel Clerke, Catharine W. Clarke, Resaile A. Turpin, Thomas J. Tarpin, Samuel M. Green, Laura B. H. Groen, Samuel A. Marvick, William Van Wyck, Lydis A. M. Van Wyck, Gray Jones Houston, Elinabeth A. St. Houston, Joseph B. Weyman, Josephine Thompson and Samuel M. Thompson: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the compilation in his action, which was filled in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York on the 11th January Instant, and to Serve a copy of your snawer to the said complaint on the subscriber. At his effice, No. 5 Wallet, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of the sammons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and it you full to answer the said complaint within the firm aforesald the plaintiff in this section will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 19, 1854.

T. W. TUCKER.

Figure 12 awow Th

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the applica-CUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonally of the City of New York, relative to the OPENING and EXTEXDING of Al-BANYST to BROADWAY, in asid City.—Parsuant to Statutes in such case under such case of the City of New York, as a Special Term of said Court, to be heid at the City of New York, as a Special Term of said Court, to be heid at the City of New York, an Saturate in the late to the City of New York, an Saturate on that day, or as soon thereafter as connect can be heard, that the rules betteriotine made by the said Supreme Court, bearing due to like day of July. A. D. 1851, and entitlied "In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to the opening and extending of Albanys at, from Greenwichest to Truinly-place, in the City of New York "be altered and amended, so as to incline the lands and premises becausafter described, for the purpose of opening and extending Albanys to Broadway. But this said Court appoint Commissioness of Essinstee Herim, that the value and extend of the improvement hereby intended, in addition to the improvement hereby intended, in addition to the improvement hereby the said rule is the extension of Albanys at from Triuty-place to Broadway, so that the southerly line thereof shall be in a straight line from Triuty-place to Broadway, the said that of said Court, and thus the northerly side of the lands and premises anown as a triply fluiding to broadway, in said City, as laidout on the may or plan of anid City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the propose of the State of New York, unitted "An act relative to improvements tonching the laying out of streets and roads to the to improvements. Insuding the Parise of the State of New York, unitted "An act relative fire proposed of the State of New York, unitted "An IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR FEE, late of the City of New-York, decreased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence. No. 63 Marion-st., in the City for New-York, on or before the third day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of September, 1850.

JANE FEE, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the

N PURSUANCE of an order of JESSE C. SMITH,

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.—Ald. Ely, President in the Chair, and a quoram present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Resolutions adopted—That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps report how many times the streets and avenues between the Sixth and Fourth avs. and Twenty sixth and Thirty second-sts. have been cleaned since the 1st May lest to 1st Dec. last, and what sums of money have been paid therefor. Directing the Clerk of Common Council to report at the next meeting all the papers and documents relating to the Wall st. Ferry. That this Board commence their meeting on the first Monday in each month, and that they meet twice a week: Mondays and Thursdays, until further ordered.

further ordered.

Third av. Railroad—Ald. Herrick offered the following, which was referred to Committee on Railroads:

Resided, That the Committee on Railroads be instructed to investigate the chart, grant, and present management of the Third-av. Railroad Company, and to report to this Board at the earliest practical moment, whether or not said Company are bound to furnish the residents on their line above Sixty-irst-at., with proper and speedy stage conveyance, they having been deprived of such accommodations by the grant of the purchase of their stage lines on said route by the said Railroad Company.

Resolution Referred—By Ald. Blunt, that the counsel to the Board suspend any further proceedings in relation to the opening of the Bowery and Franklin square, and that the papers relative to said project be referred to the Committee on Streets of this Board.

Resolution adopted—By Ald. Herrick, directing the Controller to report the amount of money he has paid on account of the contracts for cleaning streets, and whether the Commissioner of Streets have certified that said contractors have complied with the conditions of their several contracts. And further, if said contractors have failed to perform the full service required, by what authority they have been paid as though they had faithfully performed their engagements. By Ald. Mott—That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps report the names of the contractors for cleaning streets, their sureties, and other necessary particulars.

Controller's Budget.—The Committee on Finances reported in favor of adopting the Controller's estimates for 1854 with some amendments, adding \$25,000 to 'Lamps' or Lamps' the controller's leading the Controller's estimates for 1854 with some amendments, adding \$25,000 to 'Lamps' or Lamps' the controller's Lamps' or Lamps' the controller's leading the Controller's Lamps' or Lamps' controller's La

Communications—From the Controller, reporting the increases made in salaries of some of the City Government Officers since 1852, hs follows: Sergeant at Arms from \$400 to \$600; Deputy Clerk, Board of Aldermen. \$1,000 to \$1,500; First Clerk, do., \$750 to \$1,000; Second Clerk, do., \$750 to \$1,000; Doorman of Second Patrol District to \$1.50 per day: salary of Chief of Police from \$1,600 to \$2,500; Superintendent of Markets \$250 for use of horse and wagon; Clerk of Chief of Police from \$1,000 to \$1,500. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

From James Furey, Street Commissioner, reporting in regard to the rails, &c., of the Hudson River Railroad Co. The Commissioner states that a copy of the resolution passed Nov. 8, 1852, was duly served on said Company, who have neglected to comply with the same, and that he has had no appropriation to defray the expense of removing the rails and placing the streets in proper condition. He also states that the Railroad Company encumber the streets without authority or permission from him.

Ald Howard offered a resolution forbidding the Controller from paying money out of the Treasury for cleaning streets to the contractors until the contracts are performed by them. Adopted.

The Roard adjacency to Friday.

ing streets to the contractors until the contracts are performed by them. Adopted.

The Board adjourned to Friday.

DEBATES.

On the motion offered by Ald. Woodward that this Board hold their regular meetings on Monday, Wednesday and Friday in each week during the mouth,

Ald. Channeey moved to amend by making the days of regular meeting on every Monday and Thursday during the month.

Ald Meet was in favor of two meetings. He thought

regular meeting on every Monday and Thursday during the month.

Ald Mott was in favor of two meetings. He thought they would soon find by experience, that the business would be nearly all transacted by the committees. It would take the committees all the spare time between the two meetings each week, to attend to their duties. The genileman was proceeding at some length to show how the old Board transacted their business, when Ald. Woodward said he would accept the amendment.

Ald Herrick said it was quite a new idea that the business of the Board was to be transacted by Committees, and that all they would have to do would be to just meet and pass upon the reports of the Committees. He was opposed to the emendment and thought it would be better to commence on the first Monday in every month, and meet successively every night and finish up their business at once. Some members might want to go out of town; he for one wanted to go out of town occasionally, and he thought they could attend to the business of the City by doing up their business as he had before stated. The gentleman was opposed to this amendment, although he was in favor of the original resolution.

After some other debate the question was called and the resolution as amended passed.

On the resolution repealing the ordinance passed by the

After some other debate the question was called and the resolution as amended passed.

On the resolution repealing the ordinance passed by the late Board, requiring the lighting of the street lamps in the City every night, and lighting the piers and shos, Ald. Herrick said that he was opposed to the resolution. It was a very important ordinance, and had long been talked of by our citizens. The streets, he thought should be lighted every night, as the moon did not shine some nights when she ought to shine, according to the almanac. The lighting of the slips and piers had also been much talked of since several murders had been committed along the river by gangs of thieves, known as river thieves. The reformists had made a great talk about expending the public money, cutting down the taxes, &c., &c., but he had heard many of these same reformers assert that they did not care how much money was expended or how much taxes they paid, as long as they had clean thoroughfares and streets well lighted at night.

The question being called, the resolution was laid on the table.

and streets well lighted at night.

The question being called, the resolution was laid on the table.

On the question being put as to the confirmation of the report of the Committee relative to the Controller's estimates for taxes for this year, the Clerk was proceeding to call the roll, when Ald. Howard came hurriedly into the room, and asked of the President what the question was.

The President said the Chair was not called on to state more than the name of the paper under action.

Ald. Howard—Is it the Controller's Report, or what is it? I want to know what I am to vote upon.

The Chairman said the gentleman from the Sixth might ask to be excused from voting, as he was within the rail.

Ald. Howard—But the gentleman of the Sixth don't want to be excused from voting, as he was within the rail.

Ald. Howard—But the gentleman more fully than he was called upon to do, and proceeded to state that the paper under was the report of the Committee relative to the Controller's estimate of taxes, &c.

Ald. Howard—I have very little confidence in any of these Committees of yours: I vote Aye, however.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

Upon the question as to whether the report of the Committee relative to placing the name of John Tuttle, a fireman, upon the roll in the office of the Clerk of the Committee relative to placing the name of John Tuttle, a fireman seven years, for the purpose of getting appointed by the said was reported to the roll so that he could obtain a certificate that he had served as a fireman seven years, for the purpose of getting appointed by Mayor Westervelt one of the City fire alarm bell-ringers. This report, he said, was made by the Committee of the Fire Department—men who did not know anything about the department, &c. The Alderman of the Sixth thus continued speaking in a very disrespectful manner, and finally was called to order by the Chair, when a most amusing scene was enacted. The various members striving to gain the floor in order to express their opinion in regard to the matt

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A stated meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, Erastus C. Benedict, Esq., President, in the Chair, and 52 members present. The first order of business was the election of the Executive Committee. The Board proceeded to the election of the Executive Committee on the Free Academy, with the following result, (after three ballots:)

Erastus C. Benedist,
Peter Cooper.
Edward L. Beadle,
J. W. C. Leveridge.

The following Committees were then successively elected:

elected:

Executive Committee on Normal Schools — John Davenport, William Hibbard, Wm. H. Seilson, Benjamin B. Wintkrop, Charles Tracy, Walter W. Tewnsend, Thomas E. Stewart.

Executive Committee on Executing Schools— J. Welden Fail, Henry H. Barrow, James C. Rotherford, Henry P. West, William S. Bavison, Alanson S. Jones, William H. Adda.

France Committee—Charles H. Smith, Thomas B. Stillman, Isaac Phillips, Jay Jarvis, John T. Adams.

lefers to for examination of concordinates, which seach Standing Committee.

By Mr. Smith—That the Clerk procure a book for each Standing Committee in which to record their minutes, which books shall be kept in the Clerk's office, and be open to the impection of every memier of the Board.

By Mr. Phillips—That Samuel J. Berry be and he is hereby appointed Trates of Common Schools for the Eighta Ward, in piece of Jesseph R. Faaet, whose seat has been declared vacant by the School Officers of said Ward.

By Mr. West—That the Clerk be directed to prepare a Manual for

A similar application from the Seventeenth Ward, nominating Henry A. Bogert as Trustee in that Ward, was, after much discussion, referred to the Committee on Election and Qualifications.

The Board then proceeded to apportion the seats among the members—those from each Ward choosing for themselves on the number of the Ward being called, which having been accomplished to the satisfaction of the lucky ones and the distress of those less fortunate.

The Board adjourned to the first Wednesday in February.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN YOUNG MEN'S GEN-

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN YOUNG MEN'S GENA meeting of the members of this Committee was held
last evening at their room at Stuyvesant Institute. Mr. B.
F. Hart acted as Chairman pro tem, and Messrs. Munday
and Levy acted as Secretaries.
The members of the Committee proceeded to elect officers with the following result:
President—C. Godfrey Gunther.
First First-President—B. F. Hart.
Second Five-President—Thomas J. Munday and Myers C. Levy.
Corresponding Secretaries—Thomas J. Munday and Myers C. Levy.
Trecurres—John D. McGregor.
Sergent at Arms—John Nagent.

Trecurer—John D. McGregor.
Seggent at Arms—John Nagent.
On metion of Mr. Wills, Messers. Hart, Manson, Parker,
Blake, Maurice and O Keefe were appointed a Committee
to wait on Senator Foote, this, Thursday evening at Stuy-

TAMMANY JUNIOR COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Young Men's General Committee met again last evening at the "Old Wigwam." But 52 out of the 110 members appeared. The Committee did not organize, and adjourned to meet on Wednesday next. The temporary officers are A. R. Herrick, Chairman, and C. J. Cambreleng, Secretary.

SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

BY THE REV. DR. RETRUNE.
On Monday evening a lecture, as above, was delived before the Mechanics Society, No. 472 Broadway. before the Mechanics Society, No. 472 Broadway. The audience, which was large, received the discourse with frequent applause. The lecturer referred to a volume by the Rev. R. C. Trench on "The Study of Words" as an excellent authority for some things which might not be received as his own. No language (he said) has two words of precisely the same meaning; we speak of synonyms, but they differ in at least one appreciable particular. A new word is not apt to be invented till a new idea requires it. In the Sanserit, which has few words, the same word has several meanings; but in a corrapt and adulterated language such as ours, words are many, with many shades of ideas, and hence the necessity of de-The artist works: and though an author may indeed have labored, he would not wish to have his work called have labored, he would not wish to have his work called labored—the critic may soften the term to elaborate. We writers, use labor to conceal labor: without labor one may strike out a few sparks—but cannot have the fuel for genius to ignite. Ready writers [(d onto mean any disrespect to the gentlemen before me) seldom write anything that lasts long. The laborer in California pays for his gold with his sweat; but the workers in San Francisco and New York have the lion's share. Moore's verses seem poured forth like wine from a Tuscan vase; but his hand labored them out from the collections of a thousand vintages. We say an author labors; but when the result is brought out, we vindicate spirituality, by calling it his work. The Bible is the noblest monument of our language. I shudder to see any one put forth a hand to alter it. I often wish no preachers should be allowed to use a word not used in it; at least until approved by the highest authority in his church. How many a high-sounding wind-bag would then collapse into a pucker of shrivelled nonsense. [Laughter] The translators of the Bible always use work and labor in the sense I have given. "Come unto me all ye who "labor, and are havily laden, and I will give you rest." How contrary to our penitential desire for the divine service would be, "Come unto me all ye who "work!" Again; "Labor not for the meat which perisheth, "but for that meat which endureth to everlasting life," and "What shall we do that we shall work the works of labored-the critic may soften the term to elaborate. We How contrary to our penitential desire for the divine service would be, "Come unto me all ye who "work!" Again; "Labor not for the meat which perisheth, "but for that meat which endureth to everlasting life," and, "What shall we do that we shall work the works of "God!" The most erquisite instance is that which we hear over the open grave, "Bleased are the dead who die "in the Lord,... that they may rest from their labors, and "their works do follow them." The Scriptures are fall of God's works, no man in his senses would dare to speak of his labors. With labor is associated pain, and pain means, originally, punishment. We can educe important moral truths: work is a privilege, labor the necessity attending on it. I may observe how necessary to health labor is. The British aristocracy of both sexes are fine physical specimens contrasted with our fashionables—with the youths, who tease the bootmaker so to stiffen the leather that there shall be a calf somewhere else than directly under the hat. [Laughter.] I have taken an excursion of eight miles on foot in England in which ladies joined. The bile and indigestion of leading minds have bred countless ills in Church and State. Falstaff says: "Give me men that are fat and sleep of nights." The most frequent effect of vice is emaciation; the fat man rolls easily through life's crowd, while your lean man is continually fretted by knocks on his sharp points. Working is sympathy with almightiness: we may well be content to labor, if we be only allowed to work. Work is a pleasure and a diguity, it is the vindication of our right to what God has provided for his children. Labor is, initself, the result of degradation, but work may communicate some of its dignity to labor when it employed; while the labor on farm and in factory has been ployed; while the labor on farm and in factory has been discomed to being lessened. Let us estimate the cost of a product, not by labor but work. Those who call workers with the body, producers, and with the brain, non-producers, forgets ho

THE AGE OF CHARLES IL.

The seventh lecture of the course of the Protestant Episcopal Mutual Benefit Society was delivered on Tuesday night at University Chapel by Bishop Arkinson, of North Carolina. The subject was, "The Age of Charles the Second." We extract a few passages, showing generally the

ond." We extract a few passages, snowing generally dides of the speaker; it is seems to me, (said the speaker,) to be a contradiction of national as well as individual greatness, that it shall not be equally eminent in all departments of merit. No one man can excell his fellow men in all high and admirable quatifies. If Bacon be the wisest of mankind, as he has been called, Chathem and Henry were yet more elequent, Washington and Philip Sydney incomparably more mag-

nanimons. So, too, it is with a nation. The most illustrious does not and cannot excel its rival in every province of worth and glory. While, on the whole, I do not hesitate to place the Angle-Saxon race on a level greatly higher than that of any other people, at least of modern times, yet it must be conceded that in the fine arts, music, painting scalpture and architecture, the Italians greatly excel them; and that in deep and patient investigation and (as its results) searching analysis and comprehensive and massive learning, the Germans are, at least in the present day, their superiors; while in a certain elegant and tasteful ingenuity, in clear, brilliant and epigrammatic thought, and in terse, pointed and sparkling diction, the French outshine them all. But it is believed that not only can any single nation excel all others in everything, but that the same nation cannot at any given epoch in its annals, however illustrious that epoch, be equally eminent in dissimilar branches of knowledge, and equally advanced in opposite avenues of glory. It would seem that the national mind of any people is at a given period cast, as it were, into one mold, and that it assumes one type. Sometimes it is devoted to abstract contemplations; sometimes to more utilitarian inquiries, to the solution of practical questions and the removal of practical evils. Whatever subjects harmonize with the type which the genius of the people has then assumed, are followed after with avidity and managed with power and skill. Whatever are inconsistent with it they approach with reluctance, and are apt to bring to an unsatisfactory issue. These postulates, Dr. Atkinson illustrated by many examples from Grecian, Roman and English history, and then came to a consideration of the age of the Second Charles, which he said was unberoic, inactive and in many respects inglorious, but still an age of deep thought and great intellectual advancement; an age in which the professed and irreligion. These contrasts, said the lecturer, prove that the Tree of in actual life as during that splendid and yet ignominious period of English history—the Age of Charles the Second

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. MITCHEL ON SLAVERY.

MITCHEL ON SLAVERY.

Bit: The article in which you comment on Mr. Mitchel's doctrines in reference to negro slavery is headed "Young 'Irdand," and throughout your remarks, you assume that "Young Ireland," or all that party who together cheished the desperate hope of liberating Ireland, are in favor of negro slavery.

Ido not trouble you new either to attack or discuss your

Ido not trouble you now either to attack or discuss your principles, or even to complain of your misinterpreting Mr. Mitchel, who, no doubt, can defend himself if he see ift. Nor, if what he had said referred to Ireland, however I nay differ from him, should I trouble you or any one with a word of disclaimer, as I regard the most perfect unity indispensable on that subject. But on a question perely American, I can't consent to be responsible for the sentiments you impute to me among others. My sole object in writing is to disclaim those sentiments.

I therefore beg to state that I detest and abbor the davery of an African negro, a Hill coolie or any coolie, precisely as I detest and abbor the slavery of a white Irishman. The pretenses, called arguments, that are based on the inferiority of race and distinctions of color, I utterly repudiate and stigmatise us fraudulent, barbaric, bratal and contemptible.

contemptible.

But permit me at the same time to avow that I hold in equal contempt with John Mitchel, that cauting philan threpy, overflowing with commiseration out in the regions of "Booriah Boola Gha," and dried up at its home four tains, around which are suffering and slavery far more

As soon as I am an American citizen I shall vote, and work, and write, and speak, if need be, for the perfect equality of the black man with the white man in the Empire State. And further, I tell you in all frankness, that I think the poor negro's social degradation and political proscription in New York more galling and unjust to him, and more unworthy of republican institutions, than his actual chattelship in Virginia. Of this, I am quite certain, that his physical condition and comfort there are infinitely superior to what they are here.

Holding these sentiments, is it just that I should be subject to the imputation contained in the following, which is the concluding sentence of your article?

to the imputation contained in the tomoving, which is one luding sentence of your article! I had to the sepirations of the oppressed and exiled, if their in-east to erapide for Liberty is the borrible desire of buying, gand lashing each other!"
we I searcely know but I am ready to go a step fur-with you. I scarcely know but that I would be for higher law," had the man who spoke the sentiment courage to act it.

In that plain, honest aspect of the question I would In that plain, honest aspect of the question I would principle of human liberty in its full plenitude and indensible inviolability. At the other side I would place the Constitution of this Republic, with its obligations, the blood it cost, the good it does, the hope it sheds abroad, and the shelter it affords to the oppressed of the earth. There, too, I would place the momentous risk of the disruption of the Union in which would be involved the wreck of the highest hopes of man. Yet, even with all this, and though there were but one slave to claim the sacredness of the principle at the other side, I could not decide without reluctance. But I would decide; I decide now as I would decide in that case, because I consider the stake which not alone the American citizens, but the whole human race, have in the permanence of the Union whole human race, have in the permanence of the Union far outweights the evil of Slavery, and the more especially as I firmly believe that if anti-Slavery agitation in the North became extinct, negro Slavery would become ex-

"Free Soil" and about the maimed phantom you raise a horrible din. I confess my inability to comprehed what you mean. "Free Soil" as you urge it is not liberty. If a slave be removed from Alabama to Nebraska is he the more a slave? Not a whit, and you know it. If he be not removed, is he the less a slave? Not in the least, and you know it. Will slavery be increased by his removal to the extent of one man, woman or child? Not by any means, and you know it well. Will there be a single slave baby the less by keeping the slaves within their present limits? Too well you know there will not. Is not the wrong and shame in the existence of the slave and not in where he exists? Think you the owner will be more cruel, more avaricious, less merciful, in Nebraska than in Florida! Assuredly, you do not; you cannot. On the contrary, if the whole population of Florida removed into Oregon tomorrow, with all the guarantees of slavery, the probabilities are a thousand to one that two years hence there would not be a slave in Oregon. To talk about freedom, then, and limit it to free soil, is cant; it is alas, I fear me, a treacherous compromise in which true freedom is buried, leaving visible but its ghost.

Pardon me; I speak plainly and mean just what I say. There are objections to your anti-Slavery agitation, beside tears the state of the state of the consti-

Pardon me; I speak plainly and mean just what I say. There are objections to your anti-Slavery agitation, beside its inutility, its fraud and its immorality. It is unconstitutional and it is treasonable. If Slavery existed in New-York you would be justified in striving to eradicate it by every legal and almost by illegal means—by petitions, by vehemence, by speech, and pen, and menace. But you have entered into the confederacy with all your own rights and with the distinct guarantee on your part that the rights of the other States were equally to be inviolate. Either it is a violation of that compact to agitate here against Slavery in the South, to send missionaries there and to endeavor to exclude new States with the institution of Slavery, or it would not be a violation of the compact on their part to agitate in favor of establishing Slavery smong you, to send missionaries hither with that view, and to seek to exclude the admission of new Free States. They have not done this; you have; and you are therefore the aggressors.

These are the considerations that influence me in being opposed to your anti-Slavery party, and I think they are the moving influences with the majority of my country-men. Believe me sincerely yours, Michael Doheny. New-Fort, Saurday, Jun 14, 1884.

YOUNG IRELAND AND SLAVERY.

YOUNG IRELAND AND SLAVERY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuse.

Sire. In your paper of Saturday appeared a very extraordinary extract from The Citizen, on the subject of Slavery, with equally extraordinary comments attached. Against these, in so far as they seek to implicate Irish American citizens generally, in the sentiment avowed in the text aforesaid, I beg to enter my emphatic protest. The article from which this extract was taken, I read with great satisfaction, as administering a well merited rebuke to the dabious philanthropy which, overlooking the grievances at its own door, would busy itself with those on this side of the Atlantic. And even the statement in The Citizen, on the strength of which you place "Young Ireland" in injurious juxtaposition with "Slavery," struck me, as I am inclined to think it did others—considering the spirit of the article and the impulsive nature of the witter—as perhaps a "strong" argument in reply to Mr. Houghton—that his countrymen here considered it no part of their duties as citizens to interfere with the laws of the land they live in, after his fashion, however much some of these laws may conflict with their own views of right. At all events, it is clear that the writer is speaking only for himself, and no doubt is willing to take the responsibility. The language of Mr. Mitchel expresses the sentiments of Mr. Mitchel alone—not mine, nor, as I believe, in this instance, the sentiments of the overwhelming majority of his countrymen. Certainly not of Young Ireland—whose interference with American Slavery would be equally impertinent as that of Mr. Houghton. The refusal to interfere illegally with vested rights, no matter what their moral character, is one thing, and the participation in these rights so as to become a participation in these rights so as to become a participation in these rights so as to become a participation in these rights so as to become a participation of this distinction would induce you to retract your slur on a people whose sympathy with human fre

this ship, both sick and well, were landed and provided for on the day of her arrival, and in no instance have passengers been detained on board ship a single moment by any regulation of mine. It is true, I have found it necessary to consult the obligations of humanity and the health of passengers, rather than the cupidity of certain emigrant runners, and the convenience of steam lighter men, in requiring, as a general rule, the latter to land them within seasonable hours; and 3 o'clock P. M., was deemed a proper precautionary limit to the reckless propersituation which had previously occurred, and which had involved their being landed on dilapidated and dangerous wharves, in total darkness and the most inclement weather. Were the passengers alone to be landed, a later hour might easily be allowable; but when it is considered that their baggage also is to be twice removed, at the same time, it is evident that this tedious and laborious operation would keep them cruelly exposed to frost, rain, or snow, at this evident that this tedious and laborious operation would keep them cruelly exposed to frost, rain, or snow, at this season of the year, for an almost indefinite period, unless some early hour were prescribed. This has been verified by ample experience during the last few months, in which upward of eighteen thousand emigrants have been landed, fed, cleansed and sheltered in the public stores and hospitals of this place, while their baggage has been ven-tilated on the wharves.

So far, therefore, from the allegation that this prudential regulation has operated in opposition to the "good intea-

So far, therefore, from the allegation that this prudential regulation has operated in opposition to the "good inteautions" of the Health Officer, it is obviously designed and adapted to facilitate them, and I am confident it has not had a counter tendency in any instance. Certain it is, that I am, and always have been, perfectly willing to surrender this onerous branch of my present duties to his jurisdiction and responsibility, and especially, because I think it may be fairly considered as supererogatory to the legitimate functions of my official position.

As to the motives and objects of the false and sinister imputations which I have thus repelled, it is only necessary to say that they are fully understood and appreciated by all who are acquainted with the legislative experiments now pending, in relation to the Quarantine.

1 am, respectfully. ALEX F VACHE.

Physician, Marine Hospital.

INJUSTICE TO IMMIGRANTS. SIR: Knowing you to be a true friend to the poor and

oppressed no matter of what nation, I wish you would, through the columns of your paper, just call the attention agent for the sale of tickets for the Pennsylvania Railroad Emigrant line. I am located at the junction of the Toledo Road with the Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland. I speak from the book. Scarcely a day passes but from one to five, and sometimes more, poor people, who are going West, are left at my station. Their tickets purchased of him for \$16 to Chicago, are, vit steamboat from Cleveland to Detroit, and thence by Central Michigan Road; and, although our harbor is closed, and no boats have run for over a month, the tickets are still sold, being uttered by pen and ink to read via Railroad, but no provision or arrangements made for them by the only Railroad route there is from Cleveland. I write this, not as agent of the Company, but as a citizen of free America, which stretches forth its hands to the needy of all the earth, and as one who, having an opportunity of knowing, (as, since the forth its hands to the needy of all the earth, and as one who, having an opportunity of knowing, (as, since the close of Lake navigation, I must have had left here some forty or more, mostly without money,) is heartily tired and sick of this system of swindling poor emigrants. It may not be, in your opinion, policy to take notice of the matter, and may be intruding on your time and business, but knowing you as a son of the old Granite State, of which I also am proud to be a citizen, I thought I would take the liberty of addressing this to you, and my feelings for the poor must be my apology. Yours, with respect,

Graften Station, C. C. and C. Raiiread, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1834

Mr. Peirree's letter gives us no indication of Mr.

pass engers, so that we are unable to make the personal inquiries which the above letter suggests. We trust, however, that we shall soon receive a letter of explanation from this ticketing agent; there seems to be urgent need of it.

FARMING IN THE PARK.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

10th inst. on farming in the Park. I tam very isdray the you should think you had cause for such remarks. You have always been generous and ready to give merit its just reward; and had you known the cause of the footpaths being in the situation you found them last week in the City Hall Park, you would not, I think, have borne down so hard on the officer in charge of these places. I am the sapient individual referred to, and should have had the foot paths cleared, but was advised by those in power bigher than myself not to put a man to work to clear off the snow, as the work belongs to the contractor, and the Controller would not pay my bill if I did so. I consulted the Corporation Counsel, and he would not advise me until he examined the law on the subject, which he afterward gave me in writing. The cause of water standing on the walks is not from the rise of the ground by digging up, but in the present case was caused by the depth of snow melting. You will please to remember, Sir, that I have had charge of this department but one year, and any reasonable man must know that everything in fourteen Parks cannot be perfected in so short a time. As my intention has been and is now to do my best to beautify and make pleasant all our public grounds, that intention shall be carried out to the end of my term as a public offi-Parks cannot be perfected in so anot a time. As my intention has been and is now to do my best to beautify and make pleasant all our public grounds, that intention shall be carried out to the end of my term as a public officer. Now, Sir, I was not born in a bog nor educated in a marsh, nor do I claim to be a city farmer, but I take pride in saying that I am a gardener. My birth-place is New-York; I was educated in New-York; and what I learned was in New-York, and not in the bogs, &c. &c., as you have supposed. I feel safe in saying my many years practice entitle me to some judgment in my business, and if you will wait till the spring you shall see good grass, handsome borders, and flagging put in order—all your eyes may wish to look upon in such a place. You are incorrect in your inference that this Park has been dug up twice in year. It is many years since it had been dug up before, and in my judgment it should have been done before—not only for the grass, but for the good the trees will receive from it. Before the next summer closes I am satisfied you will take back this unjust attack and place me before the public in the light my experience in the business entitles me to.

Yours respectfully,

New-Yeth, Jan 13, 1344. Superintendent of Lands and Place.

Now-York, Jan 13, 1554. Superintendent of Lands and Places.

THE ADULTERATION OF DRUGS.

THE ADULTERATION OF DRUGS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribona.

Sir: Among the many evils which from cupidity, systematized swindling or neglect have gradually crept into the business systems and transactions of the States, and perticularly those of New-York, there is none so dangerous, or from which, if not righted, so many bad results may be anticipated as the present degenerate state of the retail drug business.

As this branch of trade is one not much known to or considered by the public, it may be proper to state its present degraded position and the dangers arising therefrom, what it should be and the remedies to be applied to make

it so.

The retail druggists are of two kinds, viz: those who

what it should be and the remedies to be applied to make it so.

The retail druggists are of two kinds, viz: those who know the business and those who do not. The former are generally emigrants who having duly and properly obtained the qualifications legally required in their own countries, emigrate, because like many others they form the most wild and chimerical ideas of easy and sure advancement and enrichment if they only come to America. Emboldened by the most sanguine expectations of success, some few open a small business on their own account: the remainder obtain situations as drug clerks. In either case they are doomed to learn by experience that their fine visions of America were erroneous, and that the varying struggle for subsistence is far different from their anticipation of affinence. The druggist, following the bad example placed here before him, degrades his store into a rum-hole, tobacconists and drag store combined: the drug clerk either fortunately leaves the business and embraces some better employment, or borne down by the disagreeable duties of his calling, bad treatment and constant confinement, becomes weak-spirited and degenerates in morals and principles. Poor fellow, it is not his fault: he may well saw with Horace, fellow, it is not his fault: he may well saw with Horace, fellow, it clerks who bear up honestly and uprightly against all their privations and trials, and in druggists who persevere in carrying on their business properly. The latter class of druggists, or rather drug store keepers are those who do not know the business properly. The latter class of druggists, or rather drug store keepers are those who do not know the business properly. The latter class of druggists, or rather drug store keepers are those who do not know the business properly. The latter class of druggists, or rather drug store keepers are those who do not know the business properly. The latter class of druggists, or rather drug store keepers are those who do not know the business business, but having made THE CHOLERA ON THE SHIP CONTINENT.

She Editor of The N.Y. Tribuse.

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rum, tobacconists and drug trades, or where the employed is ignorant, and the employed degenerate, yet the store not following one or both of these rules are the exception in New York. There is no trade or business which requires so much particularity and close attention as the compounding and dispensing of medicines, simply, be cause the lives of thousands constantly depend on the being properly done. Still, strange to say, there is non-go degraded or so much neglected. Its present degenerate position and the attendant dangers have been shown Now, what should it be, and what course should be followed to make it so!

position and the attendant dangers have been shown. Now, what should it be, and what course should be followed to make it so!

E These evils also existed in many parts of Europe, but especially in Great Britain, where all manner of paged quackeries and nostrums were carried on by incinieigan persons and cheats to an extent almost incredible, and only equalled in this country at present; but the people suffered, and an appealing cry against the monstrous evil went up from the length and breadth of the land to their Government, and their Government answered by passing enactments of so stringent a nature that no one could act as an apothecary until he had passed through a course calculated to thoroughly qualify him. This laudable proceeding has been effective; the apothecary of Great Britain is a respectable man, holding a responsible position in society, dealing exclusively in the branches pertaining to his business, and paying his clerks; who are also respectable men) well. Cannot this be done here! The cyclistic and sorrow.

The railroud and steamboat catastrophies were remedied when too late; let such not be the case with this evil, but rather let it be checked while in its growth, for if not, it will become more and more destructive, because more insidious than with the railroud or steamboat disasters.

New York, Jan. 14, 1854.

THE EFV E H CHAPIN'S SPEECH AT THE

THE REV. E H. CHAPIN'S SPEECH AT THE PRINTERS BANQUET.

The Rev. Mr. Chapin being called upon to respond to the fourth regular toast, which was "American Literature,"

spoke as follows:

I suppose it is a very general conceit that after dinner a large degree of impudance is to be expected and is allowable. This notion, however, is based upon the presumption that by that time the orator will be in such a condition he will not know what he says, and his nationes will not care. It happens to night, however, that this condition does not suit on either side; and yet I don't know that anything but impudence can be my apology for presuming to respond to the sentiment just proposed. Those should have been called upon, sir, who are far better qualified than I am to speak for descreen Literature—who have spoken for it emphatically, either by the thought which they have been called upon sir, who are far better qualified than I am to speak for descreen Literature—who have spoken for it emphatically, either by the thought which they have ellustrated its observatives or by the practical help which they have given to its diffusion. This enterprise of thought and sentiment—this year achievement of intellectual and moral power—employs a greatarmy, from its newsboy trumpeters and its artillorymen of the pen to its veteral leaders—its irvings and Bryants and Bancrofts—on whose breasts the world has set its stars of the Legion of Honor. And each of these is loyal to its interests and jeaious for its reputation. Each of these may point to the laurels out his brow, or lift his blackened hands of toil and claim to say something, because he has done something, for American Literature. It is a literature diffused among the people, thought of the laurels out his brown, or lift his literature. It is a literature diffused among the people, though and the server store the sea and provided and therefore as there are school houses, and as many hydrants as there are printing offices. A literature that is not pendently to serve the sea and provided and therefore can be trusted. It is the literature of a live people, who don't trudge in the harmoss of fendal formula or liberature and the sun per server of the vain they made practical, so that every step we take here shakes thrones and bursts open the sepulchres of martyrs and gives us a glimpee of their bloody winding sheets. That is enough to have accomplished in 150 years. But they have also created a literature which is a remarkable one; it is earnest and bold—a literature that takes hold of the heart of things. There are immunerable instances of this. Permit me to allude to that book which, in three years, has gone over the globe in every language, and is to be found in churches, in social societies, and in places of amusement everywhere. And it is a literature yet to be felt in the destinies of the world. Our future is not merely political; we are by our literature to work out a moral and intellectual change in the condition of mankind. My Phenix friend here (referring to Mr. Harper) is a proof of our energy with regard to literature. The same spirit that is in the American heart, the same energy, the same carnestness, will flow out into our literature and through it into the world at large. Sir, I believe in the future. I am no onthusiast of progress. I play no sentimental tune to the key-note of "the good time coming"—but I believe in a better future for this world, as I believe that there is a divine gravitation in the planetary roll of ages, or that the guil stream of a moral providence sweeps through the Atlantic of history. When I look at the frightful wrongs of the found ask, shall they ever be swept away? Shall they ever crumble into dust? I answer, yes! Such shall be the triumph of American thought and principle—calm, but mighty—silent, but irresistible—a power kindled by the lightning of free thought, and scattered abroad by the swift fingers of the press.

This speech was received with the high degree of appliance and enthusiasm which it merited.

BUENOS AYRES.

BUENOS AIRES.

By the arrival of the schr. Clara Burgess, we have date from Buenos Ayres to Nov. 26, and Montevideo to Nov. 20. At Buenos Ayres produce of all kinds was scarce and high. The Buenos Ayres Packet contains the following account of the state of affairs in the Argentine provinces which are confederated under Urquiza:

The aspect of Tucuman, Salta, San Juan, and Santiago del Estero is more sembre and repulsive. Inveigled in the meshes of the compact of San Nicolas, Tucuman has become an active focus of the Directory; Gutierrez and minor Caciques transferring their allegiance with anhiushing effrontery from Gen. Rosas to his successor with an utter disregard of the rights, interests and prespects of the unfortunate communities submitted to their from rule. Over each and all the horrors of a civil war may be seen impending; and our evening contemporary of the 10th inst announces the defeat of a division of 800 men that had invaded Tucuman under the auspices of Gutierrez, with a lose of 35 killed, including a Uoi. Lodo, and 100 prisoners.

cordoba Santa Fe, and Corrientes, while apparently contous, come re, and Correntes, while apparently await a favorable opportunity to cut with the Provisional Director—a measure demanding prudence and circumspection, from their immediate vicinity to the seat of authority.

al Director—a measure demanding presents and the spection, from their immediate vicinity to the seat of authority.

To meet these dissolvent tendencies, the only measures resorted to as yet are the appointment of a national ministry, and the nomination of Gen. Alvarodor as Mediator General among the northern dissidents.

In these circumstances the election of the constitutional President, fixed for the 20th inst., is naturally looked forward to with much interest. With the unmistakeable indications or mistrust or discontent narrated, and the explicit declaration of the province of Buenos Ayres, that sho never can or will recognise the supremacy of Gen. Urquiza, nor treat and negotiate with him in any way, a grave responsibility devolves on the Constituent Congress. Its vote on that solemn day must seal sot only the fate of the Congress itself, but the prospects of the national organization, for perhaps another generation.

M. Le Moyne had presented his credentials and had been received as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Government sear the Government of Buenos Ayres. The Pasket says this is an example for other diplomatists who have heretofore cling to the fortunes of Urquiza.

The Accounts from Montevideo micate an unsettled feeling. It is stated that President Giro, who was lately overthrown, had been offered the aid of 5,000 Brazilian, troops of the line to recistabilish himself.